SUBSECTION VI - PERSONNEL RELATIONS

Employer Attitudes:

Throughout the sessions in the Province of Quebec, there has been evidence of a notable degree of cooperation on the part of employers to help in the rehabilitation of veterans. This is applicable to all employers, both large and small. It is obvious that the employer has realized his obligation to the ex-employee under the provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, and of P.C. 77. However, there has been considerable evidence to show that the employer, particularly the large corporation, has gone beyond the obligations imposed by law. Much was said of the effort on the part of such companies where there existed a well organized personnel department to maintain touch with their employees in the services, and to prepare places for them on the basis of their past employment, together with their service experience either through direct contact or through the medium of some local organization.

With regard to the small employer, there was little evidence to show that this contact had been maintained with employees during their period of service. Nevertheless, certain inferences were made to show, particularly where there were only one or two employees, that this touch had not been lost. No evidence was received that would show that the ex-service man had been denied his right to reinstatement, nor were there any complaints to that effect.

Employment of New Men:

The majority of large employers throughout the province, have stated a policy of veterans' preference subject however to the first problem at hand that of

completing the reinstatement of their own personnel. In many cases it has been found that successive holders of the same job have entered the services and this has given rise to considerable difficulty. It is admitted that there is no problem in carrying out the letter of the law, but there arises considerable difficulty sometimes in carrying out the spirit of the law. Consequently most employers who are not in the process of expansion have stated their unwillingness to formulate any policy concerning the employment of veterans until their program of reinstatement has been completed, beyond the statement that they will give veterans preference. The representatives of two companies that are presently recruiting manpower did say however that they would not hire a non-service man unless he were the only qualified person available. (Canadair and Anglin Norcross).

It was further evident that although employers were disposed to give the veteran preference for the most part, yet the veteran would have to measure up to the skill and knowledge expected of any other employee, civilian or veteran. (e.g. Baribeau, K73-A17).

The small employer during the course of the hearings, has generally stated that he will give veterans preference. However, there has been an inference on several occasions that this will be followed only provided all else is equal. There was one report of hesitation on the part of some employers to take on veterans when they had vacancies because, as suggested by M. Lucien Do. on, President des Employes des Magasins de Quebec (K72 - A33):

"Pour le moment la mentalite des employeurs est a l'effet qu'ils aimeraient autant un autre employe qu'un Veteran, parce que les veterans depuis quatre oucinq ans ont menu une vie mouvementee, differente

des emplois qui les attendent et ils ont peur qu'ils prennent un certain temps a s'adapter."

This attitude however was not at all general, and appeared to be confined to the Quebec area.

There were finally one or two cases of absolute indifference, but it cannot be said that at any time did the Commission discover evidence to show any animosity on the part of any employer towards the veteran.

It is generally admitted by all employers that the average returned man, particularly those that have passed through the hands of D.V.A. counsellors, is a conscientious workman who is anxious to get back to a normal state of life as soon as possible. There was some evidence that:

(i) The veteran is inclined to loaf

(ii) He is hard to handle.

(iii) He is a little slow and not conscious of the civilian requirements of speed combined with efficiency. (See K71 - 010 and 021).

These are isolated cases however and it appeared in the consensus of opinion of the majority of the witnesses examined that the percentage of such objectionable personnel is lower than among an equivalent number of civilian employees.

It was put forth by one employer that the service generally broadened and improved a man. This seems to have been widely experienced considering the amount of upgrading that has been done on the basis of general experience rather than because of newly acquired skills. It was admitted that a poor employee before entering the services did not necessarily improve but nowhere was it suggested that a good employee deteriorated because of military service.

<u>Attitude of Employers to Veteran Training Programs.</u>

According to all the evidence received, employers

are cooperating with veteran training schemes. The small employer and the lower paid industries are accepting large numbers of "on the job" trainees and in some cases in excess of their operating requirements. In the higher paid industries where the base rate for unskilled labour is greater than the amount of scheduled benefits, the plan is not being adopted. Instead the trainee is being hired as a helper and is placed where possible with the trades group of his choice and is paid the current rate for the job.

Attitudes of Veterans

The Commission invited two groups to give evidence at its sittings. The first group were trainees on the job who were asked to report on their progress and to comment on the operation of the plan. All of this group stated that in general they were satisfied. It is to be noted that the complaints that were heard dealt with incidentals rather than with generalities, such as the length of the courses and delay in the completion of the contracts. To such complaints as dealt with the length of the courses, it was answered by C.V.T. representatives that if it was thought at any time by the employer that the trainee had attained a sufficient degree of proficiency, the contract would be amended accordingly. It is to be recommended that this point be clearly understood by all employers at the outset of the course.

The second group coming before the Commission were called because of a specific complaint. Those that appeared before the Commission stated their cases and after being answered, expressed their thanks and went away satisfied. Four other veterans appeared before the Commission without invitation, two with complaints and two others asking for information.

After being heard, each one stated that he was satisfied with the information given him. From the foregoing, it appears that conclusions regarding veteran attitudes can only be drawn from inference and not from direct evidence.

The morale of the reinstated veteran was generally admitted to be excellent. Whatever few complaints veterans had made to employers appeared to come under the following headings:

a) Salaries lower than expected.

b) Expected upgrading not forthcoming.

c) Lack of opportunity to practice newly acquired skills.

The attitude of new employees, that is, those who either never had a job before or never worked for their present employer has generally been found satisfactory, even though there has been a large turnover within this group. In all classes of ex-service employees there appears to be a desire for stability and security, that results in their being steady and conscientious workers.

Attitude of Co-workers

During the course of all its sessions, the Commission did not find other than very few isolated cases of friction between civilians and ex-service men. One case was reported of a foreman who would not teach because he feared being replaced by a veteran once the latter had acquired a sufficient degree of skill. Two cases have been reported of some struggle between unions and employers on the basis of seniority rights. It was reported too that unions have complained that veterans have been advised at the discharge centres to disregard their existence and that in one mill where there existed a collective bargaining agreement veterans have been taking their complaints to the Legion

rather than to the union representatives. The basis of the last two complaints is a matter of policy that may or may not have existence but should not continue to exist, as emphasized in specific recommendations which have heretofore been made by this Commission.

Two employers during the course of the Sherbrooke sessions reported that civilians apprentices had complained about the higher rates of pay paid to veteran apprentices. This, however, results from boasting by veterans and in one case it was so bad that a veteran trainee had to be dismissed. Such situations are rare and may be easily cleared up by management explaining the workings of this system to the balance of the employees.

In general the attitude of organized labour to the veteran is very favourable considering the concessions made to him by the unions and also considering that cases have been reported where privileges were obtained for the veteran by union representatives and not by the veteran himself.

Turnover:

The problem of turnover among veterans has been so far in direct ratio with the general turnover among all classes of manpower. In the last two years there has been a general curtailment among the war industries which has not been compensated by an increase of employment in civil production. This has resulted in a scarcity of jobs which has affected the veteran who had no reinstatement rights and was directed in many instances to war industries where the majority of openings were available as well as the veteran who waived his rights to reinstatement and went into industry attracted by the higher level of wages. Both of these groups are faced with the same problem of employ-

ment as the civilian worker and in their case the first consideration is to be given to locating employment. Reference is made to the final paragraph of Section III of the Third Report, which includes the following quotation from the Second Report:

> "While the Commission has no direct concern with the displaced civilian workers, it believes nevertheless that their situation has a direct bearing on that of the veterans, since the welfare of the veteran depends of necessity on the welfare of the community of which such civilians are a part."

Apart from the foregoing, there is to be considered the question of turnover among reinstated veterans which according to the evidence received at the sessions in Montreal, Quebec and the Eastern Townships, is higher among the industries where the general level of wages is elevated. A relatively high percentage of turnover has been reported by the oil companies, the tobacco industry, the pulp and paper industry, several foundries and a few textile mills. In one case, reported at the Quebec sessions there had been a large turnover in wood handling operations, probably the most arduous operation in that particular industry. The foundries explained that turnover probably results from dirt, heat and general discomfort. One textile manufacturer reported approximately 40 per cent of separations among veterans for which the reason given was that the employees' health was being affected. Although it was admitted that the operations were exceptionally dirty and could affect a man's health, general discomfort was probably the real cause. There was further evidence that the majority of those separations were among new employees rather than among reinstated personnel and there has been no evidence that a follow up was made after these

separations occurred.

It was of interest to note that one oil company complained that after reinstating several ex-service men by displacing existing civilian employees and then training them over a period of four or five months, several of the reinstated personnel then left to take advantage of educational facilities.

Against the foregoing, throughout all the sessions in the province of Quebec the number of separations reported by the small employer where there was a personal contact between employer and employee were relatively few. From this evidence the major inference to be drawn is that most of these separations are due to veterans seeking jobs in the highest wage levels without inquiring into the reasons for the existence of these higher wages, namely dust, dirt, noise and difficult working conditions. From the fact that the majority of the separations occurred among new employees rather than among reinstated personnel, it may be inferred that:

(i) Many separations are caused by the desire for self-improvement, the veteran not wishing to diminish his credits, accepts the first available opening while waiting for training or for a more suitable and advantageous occupation.

(ii) That the health and stamina of the returned man does not always permit him to resume his pre-war occupation.

(iii) That were training facilities immediately available, a certain percentage of these separations could be avoided.

(iv) That a small percentage of the returned men are unsettled.

It is to be always borne in mind that a number of separations are due to purely personal reasons and

cannot be made a subject of study in a report of this nature.

RECOMMENDATION NO-105

Employer Relations and Counselling

The Commission recommends:

(a) that the veteran possess a thorough knowledge of the working conditions surrounding any position which he accepts.

(b) that facilities for training be increased in order to cut down delay to a minimum.

(c) that a veteran be encouraged to maintain close personal contact with his employer or his representative and to discuss personal problems so that questions of dissatisfaction can be settled.

RECOMMENDATION NO-106

Extension of Benefit Period

The Commission recommends:

That where a veteran apprentice awaiting training when such is not available, is receiving Benefit No.1 pending training, the term during which he is eligible to receive Benefit No.1 be increased by such time as he is awaiting training.

RECOMMENDATION NO-107

Extension of Trainee Supervision

The Commission recommends:

Where a veteran is placed for trades training by D.V.A. and is paid as an ordinary employee and is not in receipt of any allowance under the provisions of P.C. 2426 (1945)) for "on the job" trainees, such trainees should receive the same supervision by C.V.T. representatives as any "on the job" trainee.

SUBSECTION VII - FURTHER POSSIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

1. Sherbrooke Regional Plan

During its sessions at the City of Sherbrooke, the Commission was presented with a plan prepared by the Post-war Planning Committee of the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce, affecting the entire area of which Sherbrooke is the economic centre. A copy of the document in which this plan is set forth is filed as Exhibit 105 (copies attached hereto as Appendix I). It will be noted that particular stress is laid on agriculture and reforestation, both of these being callings into which witnesses had told the Commission in its previous sessions that veterans might be directed. Further, special manuals for the use of members of the Armed Forces had been prepared by the Canadian Legion Educational Services. The witnesses heard at Sherbrooke considered that the normal increase of industry there expected would ensure the absorption of most veterans from that area but that the projects suggested by the Post-War Plannint Committee would enable a larger number of veterans to be absorbed and contribute to the economic growth which the Commission has stated more than once is essential, if all veterans are to be absorbed without displacing an undue number of other persons.

2. Forest Industry

The forests of Quebec havealways provided an important part of the revenue of the province, and there is every indication that they will hold an even more important place in the future. Naturally problems and hopes for the future of this industry formed an important part of the evidence received. Reference is made in Section VIII to some of this evidence, incorporating

specific suggestions. Reference is hereunder made to the general situation in the province of Quebec. The pulp and paper mills and lumber mills provide steady employment for many thousands of workers, and the evidence is that not only have many veterans been reinstated in their former employment in this industry, but that there have been many veterans placed in employment who are newcomers.

The woods operations are of course the indispensable part of this industry upon the success of which depends the operation and production of the mills and the employment of their workers. It is here that there is cause for some alarm. Throughout the period during which the Commission sat there were advertisements appearing in the press calling for upwards of 15,000 men to work in the forests. These men were not forthcoming. Many who did respond did not stay. As a result the supply of pulp and lumber is less than planned; industry and consumers will be seriously curtailed in their requirements and employment opportunities will be reduced.

Several reasons were advanced for the failure of men to come forward in the necessary number. In the first place most woods operations are in localities far from the workers homes. Veterans in particular who have just returned from an absence of up to six years are not anxious to take work requiring them to again absent themselves from home. Failure to measure up to a physical standard necessary also accounts for a large part of the shortage as well as a disinclination of many to subject themselves to the hard and exacting work and hardships associated with even modern operations. Again the seasonal nature of the work reacts against those anxious to reestablish themselves in a

permanent occupation.

Mr. P. Lessard, President, Federation Nationale de la Pulpe et du Papier, Quebec, stated that his union was giving serious consideration to the problems of the woods operations. He said, in part (K72 - A51):

> "La foret a besoin en proportion approximativement de 60% ouvriers et 40% de fermiers..... Mais la forme de l'exploitation actuelle se prete tres peu a l'ecoulement d'ouvriers, parce que ce travail n'est pas permanent. C'est un emploi de quatre or cinq mois par annee. Si l'exploitation de la foret etant fait pout donner d l'emploi toute l'annee, nous pourrions avoir da des positions tres interessantes qui regleraient une grande partie de nos difficultes."

The Technical Adviser to the Department of Lands and Forests for the province of Quebec, Lt.Col. J. A. Dansereau, submitted a brief outlining the plans of the provincial governments for the establishment of Forest Colonies in the woodlands of this province. The object of this programme which will be subsidized with provincial funds is:

> "....to establish veterans with their families in Forest Villages on provincial crown lands with a view to their working on forest operations logging, sylviculture and protection.....in conjunction with the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act...."

which will enable the veteran to have a minimum annual cash income of at least $1200 a year and in addition to work a small farm located close to his home in the forest village. The Commission has studied this project with great interest believing it to be of great assistance in providing some veteran with a good living under

ideal conditions and at the same time contributing to an important degree to the general economic welfare of the country. It is suggested similar programmes might be adopted with advantage by other provinces having crown forest lands available for disposal in the same manner.

It is believed that the whole subject is worthy of the most serious and immediate consideration.

The Commission had presented to it by the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests a memorandum by Professor Joseph Nisi, dealing with the possibilities of increased employment in wood products. A translation of this memorandum is attached as Appendix VIII hereto. It is quite impossible for the Commission to guess the numbers who might be affected, but in view of the fact that a large amount of training will be required, the Commission wishes to bring the report to your attention.

A memorandum prepared by Mr. J.O. Wilson which came to the hands of the Chairman is filed as Appendix IX hereto.

Another memorandum prepared by Mr. Ernest Menard, on the subject of forestry possibilities was handed to the Commission by Mr. Brillant and is filed as Appendix X hereto.

Further reference to this subject was made by Mayor Raoul Fafard of Matane on his appearance before the Commission on February 15th. Great apprehension was felt to exist in the Gaspe Peninsula and adjoining regions that unless proper exploitation of forest properties was enforced and full usage made of forest products so as to utilize a large proportion of the 80 per cent of the forest products which are now wasted, the entire future of the region would be imperilled. As there are on the coast from Rimouski eastward at least

6,000 veterans, it is obvious that their welfare is at stake.

3. Veterans' Land Act

(a) Major Stephen Boily, District Superintendent of V.L.A., submitted a brief, a copy of which is attached as Appendix XI. It is pointed out in this brief that the number of veterans benefiting should be very large. As Major Boily says:

> "We believe that 15,000 veterans will avail themselves of the benefits offered by the Veterans' Land Act, and that applications will come within the following breakdown of percentage for each form of establishment.
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | Full time farming | 3,000 | - 20% |
> | Small holdings | 10,000 | - 66% |
> | Commercial Fishing | 1,000 | - 7% |
> | Crown land settlement | 1,000 | - 7%" |

(b) In view of the importance of small holdings, it was felt that a special study of this question should be undertaken and that special instruction desirable for veterans wishing to establish small holdings should be considered.

The Commission was able to arrange for the simultaneous attendance at the St. Hyacinthe sessions of:

1. Major Stephane Boily, District Superintendent, Quebec, V.L.A.
2. Mr. S. J. Chagnon, Director Quebec Dairy School
3. Mr. Stanley Misgala in charge of C.V.T. training.

The evidence given at this session dealt mainly with veterans undertaking small holdings near cities.

It was pointed out by Mr. Chagnon that such veterans should receive specialized instruction in the type of agriculture which could profitably be practised on a small holding.

Major Boily, having been asked to testify before

this Commission, stated that 40 per cent of the veterans who have appeared before Regional Advisory Committees have not been qualified at least for the present time, to participate in the benefits of the Veterans' Land Act.

However, he stated that these ex-servicemen wish to go back to the land and live in the country. To that purpose, Major Boily suggests the reestablishment of the disappearing trades and the small industries formerly exercised in villages of the province of Quebec, which would allow some veterans to profit by the benefits of the Veterans' Land Act through a small-holding establishment.

Mr. S.J. Chagnon, as Director of the St-Hyacinthe Dairy School, and Mr. S. Mizgala as member of the Youth Aid organization, also took part in the discussion.

At St. Hyacinthe and also Rimouski stress was laid by local urban authorities on the necessity for ensuring that veterans who undertook small holdings near cities were aware of the situation regarding water supply and communications. Cities would not be expected to provide amenities outside of their own boundaries.

It was pointed out by the Mayors of Matane and Rimouski that the present cost of land rendered the establishment of veterans on the land either on small holdings or otherwise extremely difficult. It appeared to them that a study must be made of the possibility of obtaining farms in other areas.

4. Milk Products Industry

The Commission was particularly impressed by the evidence given at St. Hyacinthe as to possible activities in agriculture, dairy products and rural industry.

Mr. S. J. Chagnon, Director of the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe spoke at length as to the advisability of increasing the milk products industry and training veterans to take part in it by special courses at the Quebec Dairy School. The information was new to the C.V.T. officials Messrs. Mizgala and Huard who were present at the St. Hyacinthe sessions and was considered of very great value.

5. Arts and Crafts in Eastern Quebec

During the special investigation at Rimouski, the Ecole Brillant presented a memorandum of which translation follows:

"As requested by the Veterans' Rehabilitation Service, the Rimouski Arts and Trades School has made available for them 800 places for training in fifteen different trades, namely:

Mechanical adjusting
Welding
Ornamental and industrial forging
Joinery and carpentery
Electricity
Automobile
Bricklaying
Masorry, concrete work, tiling.
Binding
Marine mechanics
Navigation
Diesel
Ceramics (pottery and tile making)
Plumbing and tinwork
Radio

During the war, from July 1941, the School has trained 2086 technicians for the Army.

So far, sixty-two veterans have already been admitted to the School for training in the nine following trades:

Automobile
Bricklaying
Electricity
Diesel
Forging and welding
Joinery
Navigation
Plumbing and tinwork
Radio

The permanent rehabilitation of veterans in the following trades is possible:

1. Mechanical fitters for the maintenance and repair of heavy machinery used in the regional industry as well as household appliances of all types.

2. Mechanical operators for heavy machinery used in construction work, on highways, etc., and for stationary engines.

3. Blacksmiths and welders, gasoline and electric, would find employment in most centres.

4. Diesel mechanics: there is a demand for them in the three classifications: marine, automobile and stationary.

5. Electricians are required for lighting installations, motor repairs, supervision of power plants, maintenance of power, telephone and telegraph lines.

6. Radio: radio repairs, and the entire field of electronics: amplifying and inter-communication systems, photo-electric cell apparatus offer an attractive field.

7. Refrigeration: the installation, upkeep and repair of household and commercial systems could also provide remunerative employment for electricians in a district such as ours.

8. A certain number of bakers, confectioners and cooks, especially in connection with hotels could also be absorbed.

9. Ornamental forging, ceramics, cabinet-making could also provide employment for a certain number. However, those trades call for artistic training in addition to manual skill.

10. Draughtsmen: there is an increasing demand for draughtsmen; for instance, in the various government departments such as Lands and Forests, Public Works,

etc., for lumbering firms, municipalities, insurance companies, etc. Our pupils who have completed the entire technical course have acquired training in industrial drafting which enables them to fill such positions successfully.

11. Plumbing: with recent developments in the technique of heating and air conditioning, plumbing is becoming a field for skilled labour.

Fisheries As to fishermen, they could profitably follow elementary courses in marine diesel and gasoline engines and navigation.

Employment of veterans on reconstruction projects in the Lower St. Lawrence and Gaspe Region

1. Concrete works will be carried out: breast-walls, bridges, roads, etc. Such type of work calls for carpenters to make the forms and concretors.

2. Public works and private projects call for mechanical operators of such machinery as mixers, cranes, steamshovels, power-hammers, air compressors, crushers, etc.

3. Wharf construction work calls for carpenters; blacksmiths to make the spikes, bolts, etc., oxycutters for the iron parts used in casings etc.

4. Private building projects which will be quite numerous as soon as materials become available, require masons, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, tinsmiths, and roofers, electricians, house painters, etc."

6. National Parks as Post-War Projects

During the special sessions at Quebec, the Hon. Jules Brillant presented to the Commission through the Chairman, a brief which had been prepared by Mr. L.A. Richard, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, on the

setting up of National Parks as a post-war project. This brief with a translation forms Appendix XII.

RECOMMENDATION NO-108

Instruction for Veterans on Small-holdings.

The Commission recommends:

1. That veterans qualified for a small holding spend their leisure time in developing their piece of land either by doing some specialized breeding, or by doing some kitchen-gardening.

2. That, to that purpose, agricultural short courses, technical and practical, be given to those veterans, if possible before their establishment, under the patronage of the Veterans' Aid in cooperation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

RECOMMENDATION NO-109

Educational Aid for Veterans and their Wives

The Commission recommends:

1. That the Federal and Provincial Governments provide veterans free with all agricultural publications, films and construction plans necessary.

2. That the Canadian Legion Educational Services supply free all their agriculture courses and other courses relating to agriculture.

3. That the Canadian Legion Educational Services prepare a publication on agricultural specialties to be distributed to veterans established on small-holdings.

4. Considering the role played by a veteran's wife on a farm or a small holding, the Commission recommends that home-keeping and domestic arts courses be organized for the wives of those veterans.

RECOMMENDATION No.110

Fisheries Courses

Considering that a great number of veterans are former fishermen and that they wish to participate in the benefits of the Veterans' Land Act, the Commission recommends:

1. that further to the financial help provided for them by the Act, some fishing courses be given for veterans during the winter season at the St-Anne de la Pocatiere Fishery School or elsewhere in order to increase their technical knowledge of ichthyology and of the marketing of fish.

RECOMMENDATION NO-111

Education for Rural Industries

The Commission Recommends:

1. That courses in connection with rural trades be organized for non-qualified veterans, and that for this purpose a specialized school be established at a central place in this province; to facilitate the recruiting of teachers specialized in those trades, covered by Appendix XI.

2. That it be suggested to use for that purpose the Naval barracks of the St. Hyacinthe Depot, because of its agricultural surroundings and its school facilities.

3. That such courses on rural trades be given under the patronage of the provincial department of Agriculture, the Youth Aid organization and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

4. That the Veterans' Land Act officials encourage veterans to take up these courses by ensuring to them the benefits of the Veterans' Land Act.

RECOMMENDATION NO-118

Milk Products Industry - Quebec

The Commission recommends:

1. That the closest possible contact with the Quebec Dairy School and the milk products industry be maintained by D.V.A. and G.V.T. officials.

2. That if and when it appears necessary special milk products courses for veterans be formed at the Quebec Dairy School space to be provided in huts vacated by the Navy and not taken by the D.V.A. hospital.

3. That veteran students holding University degrees and desirous of qualifying for technical posts in the milk products industry be directed to the Quebec Dairy School and that both school and veteran students receive the same financial assistance as is provided in the case of students at universities.

4. That quasi-capital expenditures incurred to provide for veteran classes be met as in the case of universities.

CONCLUSION

One of the things that has been brought to the attention of the Commissioners time and again all during the life of this Commission is the deleterious effect on the Rehabilitation of Veterans exercised by the lack of suitable housing. Not only is the situation deplorable from a social standpoint but this Commission is of the opinion that the evident scarcity of various building materials has been a severe brake on the general progress of re-absorption in peace time industry of thousands of veterans who today might be suitably employed at good wages instead of living in idleness on out-of-work benefits or unemployment insurance benefits. Indeed a loss of millions of dollars in man-hours and for a more serious loss to Canada's post-war economy than all the strikes put together.

It has come to the attention of the Commissioners that the Hard Rock Mining Industry (particularly in Quebec) could absorb thousands of additional men if suitable housing could be made available in towns and villages adjacent to the various mines or in the mining camps themselves. It has proved an impossible task to induce experienced hard rock miners to return to underground work again after discharge from the armed forces or from war industry. An expansion of this industry is predicated upon Canada's ability to furnish it with a good supply of vigorous young men, viz., veterans. While wages are reasonably attractive the young veteran is loathe to leave his wife and family in city slums while he himself lives in a boarding house at a mine. Besides the wages are not sufficiently high to permit a man adequately to support his family

in town and pay his ownliving expenses at a mining camp. Operators as well as union representatives from Quebec to British Columbia have expressed themselves along these lines either in submissions to the Commission or in conversation with individual Commissioners.

The winter of 1945-46 has found logging and pulpwood camps across Canada quite inadequately staffed. While in the eastern and central Canada and in the Prairie Provinces perhaps little can be done to make this industry more attractive to veterans except higher wages, and improved camps,(See Quebec Forest Colony proposal) the important logging industry on the Pacific coast would be greatly assisted in obtaining a more numerous and at the same time much more steady and reliable personnel by the provision of additional suitable quarters for married men. The young veteran, keen, vigorous, and alive is the man who then would and should, benefit from high wages paid by this coast industry, while the increased output of timber would create additional employment in sawmills, pulp mills, plywood plants, shingle mills, furniture factories and the construction industry as well as furnish greater supplies of lumber to the war-torn United Kingdom and obtain for us more dollar exchange through exports to the U.S.A.

With the lifting of the freeze on agriculture manpower apprehension is felt in every province of Canada as to the availability of an adequate supply of farm labour during the 1946 crop season. While during the war farm wages in many districts have risen to a quite adequate height, living conditions for hired help on Canada's farms on the whole have remained substandard while housing for married farm workers is still either non-existent or most undesirable. Your Commission ventures to predict that married veterans will not

show any great willingness to engage in work on dairy farms, etc., until such time as suitable housing for their families is made available.

The married veteran who must live in one of Canada's larger cities, be it because of the job he is in or be it because of Canadian Vocational Training, or because of attending at some university, must be prepared in many cases either

1. to live many miles away from his place of work or training;
2. to condemn his wife and family to live in appallingly crowded and unsanitary slum conditions, such as auto-trailers or damp basement rooms;
3. or to use every possible dollar of his credits as a down payment on a home badly constructed and sold to him at highly inflated price.

This Commission believes that just as during mobilization of Canada's industry for war it became necessary to shift thousands of workers from town to town, so will it become necessary for thousands of workers to shift from town to town to fill the different needs for manpower of Canada's peace time industry. Labour in Canada has always been mobile to a large extent, but a veteran in Winnipeg who can get a job in Toronto will prefer to remain on out-of-work benefits rather than move to Toronto unless he is reasonably well assured of finding living accommodation for himself and family when he arrives there. This trend has already been evidenced by the refusal of married veterans to accept jobs in logging and mining camps where no accommodation is available for married men.

The government of the Dominion of Canada has been aware of the acute crisis in housing and has taken various steps to meet it.

1. In numbers of cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada Wartime Housing Corporation in agreement with the local authorities has undertaken the erection of single and double family houses. While the quality of these houses and their administration has been good the Commission is of the opinion that the number erected or under construction is entirely inadequate to materially assist in solving the veterans' housing problem, while shortages of building supplies have delayed any benefit that will eventually accrue by delaying construction work.

2. The "Small Holdings" section of V.L.A. has been used by many married veterans in their attempts to find reasonably adequate living quarters for their families. Many complaints from veterans have come to the attention of the Commissioners as to inavailability of "Small Holdings" or unsuitability of location.

3. Under the National Housing Act the veteran finds himself treated as an ordinary civilian. He finds in many cases that the down payment required is more than he can pay. He finds that prices of building lots have gone up tremendously and that costs of actual construction are entirely out of line with normal pre-war costs. In other words, the veteran finds that this is a sellers' market as far as the purchase of a home is concerned. While in the opinion of this Commission it is a very deplorable state of affairs when the veteran is forced to purchase at exorbitant prices in order to provide shelter for his family, this Commission questions the fairness of forcing a veteran to tie up all his liquid assets and

burden himself with long term payments when in so many cases the veteran is not yet fully re-established in a permanent job.

This Commission is sufficiently impressed with the tragedy and seriousness of the housing situation facing the veteran and the deleterious effect it has on the men's successful rehabilitation to recommend most strongly.

1. That the government undertake through an independent body a survey of veterans' housing needs coupled with a thorough investigation into the effects of the present housing conditions on veterans' rehabilitation.

2. That once the facts have been clearly established the government act on a national emergency scale promptly and vigorously in an effort to solve the veterans' housing problem.

In submitting the foregoing the Commission expresses its great appreciation of the excellent work done by Group Captain J.C. Binnie, Major Norman Capes and Captain Arthur G. Phelan, who acted as Special Technical Officers throughout the Quebec sittings, and who prepared respectively the subsections of this Section IV of the Third Report headed QUALIFICATIONS AND RECORDS, AUTOMOTIVE AND MECHANIC TRADES AND PERSONNEL RELATIONS, and who in other ways very ably assisted the work of the Commission.

The Commission also wishes to express its continued gratitude to Mr. R.A. Whitman, its Official Reporter, and his associates for the very efficient manner in which the proceedings and evidence of the Commission were reported; to its Executive Secretary, Commander A.E. Fortington; to its Assistant Secretary, Squadron Leader H.E. Renaud; and also to all members of its staff, for the capable manner in which the duties assigned to them were carried out.

The foregoing observations, reports and Recommendations, all of which have received the most carefull consideration of the Commission, are respectfully submitted.

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

APPENDIX I-A

POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

SHERBROOKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

George H. Carr,	Chairman,
Henry Downs, Jr.,	Vice-Chairman,
J. A. Archambault,	Vice-Chairman,
Romeo Duford,	Secretary.

MEMBERS

G. M. Young	- Manufacturing
H. Bergeron	- Labor
Mgr. Ira Bourassa	- Social Welfare
Lt. Col. B. Lyon	- Veterans
D. J. Salls	- Real-Estate
L. Rosenbloom	- Retail
Alphonse Trudeau	- Building
Armand Nadeau	- Publicity
J. A. Ste-Marie	- Agriculture
A. C. Rose	- City
E. A. Bernard	- Real-Estate
Jos. H. Codere	- Wholesale

FOREWORD

The Post-War Committee is now prepared to submit in final form all the reports and recommendations which have been submitted by the various people asked to work on this project.

We will not attempt to set up any definite program, but submit the report with the belief that there is sufficient information furnished to take care of Post-War unemployment during the transition period.

We wish to point out that the information given in the report expresses many different ideas. No definite recommendation is made as to the relative value or as to the proper place of any of the information herewith submitted; each idea should be considered on its own merits.

As chairman of this Committee, may I take this opportunity of thanking each and everyone who has made this report possible.

May we also express our thanks to La Tribune for their undertaking in printing this report.

We would also like to publicly thank our secretary

for the excellent work he has done in translating this report.

We hope that the Report may prove interesting and valuable.

G. H. CARR, President.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Post-War Planning Committee is: first, to find out the number of people who may need employment in the first year after the end of the War; the second purpose is to find out how these people can be employed, and to suggest employment on work which will be of permanent and lasting value, preferably work which will have to be done irrespective of the times and conditions, with the idea of using such type of work to tide over the period of transition from War to Peace and to cover development and expansion of Industry, should that be necessary.

The suggestions in this report regarding employment on useful and beneficial work when the war is over are made with these ideas in mind.

We have divided our suggestions in three broad divisions: those which are largely a Federal or Provincial matter; those which are largely a Municipal problem and those having to do with the Agricultural community in and around Sherbrooke. To be sure, some of these suggestions may overlap in jurisdiction but this does not interfere with the usefulness or desirability of the work to be done.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

The industrial survey carefully taken and compiled shows that up to 1700 people may require employment with the end of the war. These people, we believe, can be satisfactorily employed on the following suggested plans.

Group 1: FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL

Flood Control

Measures should be undertaken to minimize flood damage caused by the St-Francis river and its tributaries which is becoming increasingly more serious from year to year.

Civic Center

Sherbrooke requires a civic center which should include all federal, provincial and municipal offices.

Roads

New roads should be constructed in and around Sherbrooke and some of the old roads improved.

Group 2: MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

The city of Sherbrooke is in need of the following installation and improvements: a filtration plant, increased facilities for Electrical Production at 2-Miles Falls, improvements to the City Water system, construction of Bridges on the St-Francis and Magog rivers, and further improvements and developments of parks.

This report also contains recommendations pertaining to Social Welfare, Retail Trade, Labour, Housing and Publicity. The suggestions contained therein will also in many cases provide additional employment.

Group 3: AGRICULTURE

In order to employ the labour available after the war and at the same time contribute permanent improvements for the benefit of agriculture, the following were considered the most pressing works to be performed: Agricultural and Trade School, Colonization, Cooperation, Drainage, Domestic Arts, Land Clearing, Lime and Fertilizers, Reforestation and Conservation of Maples, Rural Electricifation, Rural Roads.

The estimates in this report are based on the best information which we have been able to obtain.

FINANCES

Money will be necessary to carry out these various projects. For the question of the Federal and Provincial projects, the money would, of necessity, come from these sources. For matters which are deemed Municipal, it is estimated that the City of Sherbrooke would take care of the financing in the usual manner. For the Agricultural Programme it is estimated that the Provincial Government would establish the necessary capital.

In the case of Three (3) items:

Drainage,

Improvements to farm buildings and rural electrification,

Reforestation of the land and conservation of the Maple bush,

it is proposed that the money be furnished by the Provincial Government to be loaned to the farmers and paid back by them over a period of ten (10) years. This would make the cost per farmer not excessive and enable the farmers to make needed improvements.

CONCLUSION

This programme is estimated to take care of up to 1700 people. The money required will probably be spent for these various projects sooner or later, therefore, it is feasible to assume that these projects can be used to take care of possible Post-War unemployment.

Many other suggestions were received and considered; the committee feels however, that the proposals herewith suggested are sound, reasonable and offer a plan to help eliminated unemployment directly after the war.

* * * * * * *

PRELIMINARY REPORT

The Post-War Committee is now prepared to make a preliminary report and recommendations. This is not the complete or final report.

PURPOSE. The original purpose of the Post-War Committee was : first, to find out the number of people who might need employment in the first year after the end of the War; the second purpose to find out how these people could be employed, and to suggest employment on work which would be of permanent and lasting value, preferably work which would have to be done irrespective of the times and conditions, with the idea of using such type of work to tide over the period of transition from War to Peace and to cover development and expansion of Industry, should that be necessary.

Many other items were suggested and studied in order that the final report might cover as many angles of our community life as possible. All people who were interested in the formation of this Post-War Committee understood what our method of approach would be and acquiesced in attacking the problem in this manner.

With these ideas in mind we are prepared to make suggestions regarding employment on useful and beneficial work when the War is over.

We have divided our suggestions in three broad divisions: Those which are largely a Federal or Provincial Matter; those which are largely a Municipal problem and those to do with the Agricultural community in and around Sherbrooke. To be sure, some of these suggestions may overlap in jurisdiction but this does not interfere with the usefulness or desirability of the work to be done.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

The industrial survey carefully taken and compiled shows that up to 1700 people may require employment with

the end of the War. These people we believe can be satisfactorily employed on the following suggested plans:

The number of people estimated for each job is on a yearly basis. It is realized that some of this work is seasonal and during the seasonal period many more people than the number shown might be employed. However, in order to present an estimate, all job requirements have been rated on an annual basis.

Group 1, Federal and Provincial

1. Flood Control

We are not giving any estimate of the number who might be employed on Flood Control throughout this area. This can only be done after the Provincial Government has completed their survey and found out exactly what is necessary. It is our opinion that a large number of people could easily be expected to obtain employment on this project.

2. Sherbrooke Civic Center

It is suggested that Sherbrooke construct a Civic Center which would take care of the Municipal, Federal and Provincial Buildings. To take care of the City's requirements we estimate that 100 men per year, could be used for a 3-year period. Here again, we have not given an estimate of the Federal or Provincial requirements, because we do not know just what they might desire or require.

3. Roads

Suggestions have been made to construct necessary new roads and improve some of the old roads in and around Sherbrooke. Inasmuch as this affects the outlying districts as well as the City of Sherbrooke, this has been considered largely a Provincial matter and the roads suggested by our committees would employ approximately 200 men for One year.

Group 5. Agriculture

1. An Agricultural School and a Domestic Arts School, 95 men, One year.

2. Drainage and Improvements on farm land, 400 men per year.

3. Improvements to farm buildings and extension of rural electrification, 150 men, One year.

4. Reforestation of the land and conservation and protection of the maple bush, 100 men.

EXPLANATIONS

The above estimates are based on the best information which we have been able to obtain, they are supported by facts and figures in the possession of the committee. It is the intent of the committee to publish the entire story submitted to them by various individuals and sub-committees when the final report is prepared.

In order to start action and lay the ground work for these proposals, the necessary information will be furnished the people who are required to start action on these matters.

FINANCES

Money will be necessary to carry out these various projects. For the question of Federal and Provincial projects, the money would, of necessity, come from these sources. For matters which are deemed Municipal, it is estimated that the City of Sherbrooke would take care of the financing in the usual manner. For the Agricultural Programme it is estimated that the Provincial Government would establish the necessary capital.

In the case of Three (3) items:

Drainage,

Improvements to farm buildings and rural electrification,

Reforestation of the land and conservation of the Maple bush,

it is proposed that the money be furnished by the Provincial Government to be loaned to the farmers and paid back by them over a period of Ten (10) years. This would make the cost per farmer not excessive and enable the farmers to make many needed improvements.

CONCLUSION

The proposed Program is estimated to take care of up to 1700 people, the money required would probably be spent for these various projects sooner or later, therefore, it is feasible to assume that these projects could be used to take care of Post-War unemployment.

Many other suggestions were received and considered. The committee felt, however, that the proposals herewith suggested are sound, reasonable and offer a plan to help eliminate unemployment directly after the war.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

Conclusion & Report

Committee: G. M. Young, Chairman; Geo. Dick, M. McCabe, F. Thompson, H. H. Gifford.

Here are the results of the Industrial Survey made in Sherbrooke and vicinity. Out of 51 Industries approached, only three refused to furnish the requested data. As these three firms are only minor employers of labour, the absence of returns from them does not affect the survey to any worth extent.

Numerous conclusions could be drawn from the date compiled during the survey but this Committee unanimously feels that since most of the figures are estimates such conclusions should be limited to the following:

1) When hostilities cease approximately 800 men and 400 women will temporarily be without employment.

2) Within a year following the cessation of hostilities the Industries in Sherbrooke and vicinity indicate that they will be able to re-absorb 550 men and 50

women, which will still leave approximately 800 unemployed in comparison with the immediate standing. In arriving at this conclusion, consideration was given to the fact that according to the estimates, 350 of the present day employees will return to farms or other corresponding vocations.

5) The survey indicated that approximately 1000 employees will return from the Army, Naval and Air Services and will, as provided by law, have to be re-employed in their previous vocations, and this means the displacement of a corresponding number of employees and consequently there will be 1600 to 1700 workers in excess of work available throughout the first year after the war ends.

The following is the summary of the information collected during this Industrial Survey and is based on data supplied by Firms located in Sherbrooke and vicinity.

	Men	Women	Total
1.—Total number of people employed in City of Sherbrooke and District in individual Establishments	5520	3050	8570
2.—Total number of employees on pay-roll of Individual Establishments September 1939.....	4032	2012	6044
3.—Total number of employees who have left Individual Establishments to enter Military, Naval or Air Services.....	1002	29	1031
4.—Total number of present employees of Individual Establishments who will return to farms, etc., when war ends	302	48	350
5.—Total number of employees who left Individual Establishments during past four years to get employment elsewhere.....	3064	1486	4550
6.—Total of (5) that would be expected to come back and ask for jobs when war ends.....	232	19	251
7.—Total number of employees Individual Establishments anticipate would be thrown out of work temporarily immediately following cessation of hostilities and until Individual Plans are re-adjusted to a post war basis.....	1098	443	1541
8.—Total number of employees Individual Establishments estimate might be expected to have after adjustment to a post war basis on assumption that war may end in ..... a) 1944..	5131	2666	7797
1945...	5080	2735	7815

9.—Considering annual business value in 1939 as 1939 as 100%: a) Total estimate 1943 business 140%
b) Total estimate first post war 130%

10.—Percentage of (9) consisting of war. Work..... 40%

AGRICULTURE

The idea kept in mind in the study of the problems of agriculture, and the preparation of this report was to determine which were the most pressing works to perform in agriculture, in order to employ the labour available after the war and at the same time contribute permanent improvements for the benefit of agriculture. The members of the committee followed this idea closely in their investigations and recommendations.

The various projects contained in the report are divided under 13 different headings and cover the agricultural districts of Sherbrooke, Victoriaville and Granby. The execution of the works suggested could be spread over variable periods of time, according to the labour available and the amount of money at the disposal of agriculture.

On the members, each in his own sphere, devolved the task of making the necessary researches, of compiling the results and submitting appropriate suggestions. In presenting their report, la Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Québec, Eastern Townships section, do not believe that they are offering a definite solution for all the problems of agriculture. They simply express opinions, make suggestions and present recommendations on the problems which were studied. They also express the hope that, after the war, by carrying out these programs, the economic situation of the farmer and social welfare of the rural community will be improved.

List of the problems studied and of the members of the Sub-Committees for the Agricultural districts of Sherbrooke Victoriaville and Granby.

Problems studied	Sherbrooke	Granby
Agricultural and Trade School.	J. Martin	E. Breton
	H. Pintal	E. Lafleur
	H. L. Lessard	G. Caron
	Omer Allard	
Colonization	R. Scott	
	J. H. Bruneau	
	R. M. Elliott	
	D. Salvas	
Co-operation	J. L. A. Beaudin	J. M. A. St-Denis
	J. H. Bruneau	J. M. Bonin
	L. P. Thibodeau	E. Lafleur
	W. G. MacDougall	E. Breton
		G. Caron
Drainage	Omer Allard	Geo. Lague
	L. P. Thibodeau	E. Breton
	J. D. Lepage	G. Caron
		E. Lafleur
Domestic Arts School.....	Father E. Comeau	
	H. Pintal	
	J. Martin	
	H. L. Lessard	
Establishment of Farmers' Sons.	W. G. MacDougall	H. Brunelle
	J. A. Ste-Marie	E. Lafleur
	H. Brunelle	E. Breton
		G. Caron
Farm Buildings.....	D. Salvas	G. Caron
	H. L. Lessard	E. Lafleur
	A. Lambert	E. Breton
Farm Implements.....	Paul Gervais	J. M. Bonin
	W. S. Richardson	Geo. Lague
	W. G. Robinson	L. D. McClintock
Land Clearing.....	J. H. Bruneau	E. Lafleur
	R. Scott	Geo. Lague
	R. M. Elliott	E. Breton
		G. Caron
Lime and Fertilizers.....	J. Martin	J. M. Bonin
	A. Schiller	L. D. McClintock
	W. S. Richardson	G. Caron
		E. Breton
		E. Lafleur
Reforestation & Conservation of Maples.....	P. Thibodeau	G. Caron
	A. E. Ouellette	E. Breton
		E. Lafleur
Rural Electrification.....	J. L. A. Beaudin	E. Breton
	W. G. Robinson	G. Caron
		E. Lafleur
		J. M. A. St-Denis
Rural Roads.....	Jean Martin	E. Lafleur
	R. Scott	L. Sévigny
	A. Lambert	J. M. A. St-Denis

VICTORIAVILLE: Only one Sub-Committee was formed and was composed of the following members:- Philippe Granger, H. Béliveau, A. Lauzières, F. S. Béliveau, Alex. Gauthier, L. U. Potvin, A. Rousseau, N. Dumais, J. V. Lancuette, E. P. Charron, B. Chagnon, G. Lupien, O. A. Côté.

DRAINAGE

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

District: Compton, Richmond, Sherbrooke and Stanstead.

WATER COURSES:

Besides the Salmon, Massawippi and St. Francis rivers, the study of which is the business of the Committee on flood control, there are in this district, 21 water courses, rivers and brooks which need to be improved as indicated below and at the approximate cost of:

NAMES	Length miles	Land drained miles	Land reclaimed acres	Work to be done	Cost $
Connecticut	17	70	600	Dredging & straightening	1,500.
Tributaries (Salmon)	20	120	200	Dredging & daming	19,000.
Coaticook	50	120	900	Dredging, straightening diking and daming	70,000.
Baldwin	15	30	200	Widening and dredging	3,000.
Dixville	8	16	70	Dredging	4,500.
Moe's River	12	15	1,000	Dredging, straightening and widening	15,000.
Viger	10	40	3,000	Widening & dredging	9,000.
Tomifobia	10	60	4,000	Widening, dredging and straightening	12,000.
Stake	25	62	1,000	Straightening, dredging daming	105,000.
St. Peter, Brook	5	8	200	Dredging & straightening	900.
Couture, Brook	2	6	100	Dredging & straightening	900.
Normandin, Brook	1	4	150	Dredging & straightening	300.
Guay Brook	1	3	100	Dredging & straightening	300.
Camiré Brook	2	10	400	Dredging & straightening	2,000.
Healy Brook	3	7	300	Dredging & straightening	1,000.
Gore Brook	6	20	400	Dredging & straightening	1,500.
Eaton River	20	450	5,000	Dredging & straightening	100,000.
North Branch	6	10	750	Dredging, straightening	15,000.
Clifton	12	26	610	Dredging, straightening	15,000.
La Patrie (2 brooks)	6	15	800	Dredging, straightening	10,000.
TOTAL....21	243	1,092	20,770		385,900.

DRAINAGE:

Number of farms 7,558
Land under cultivation .....296,425 acres
Area to be drained.....122,600 acres or 41.4%

	Total	Tile Drainage	Surface Drainage
Area to be drained	122,600 acres	27,800 acres	94,800 acres
Area that could be drained in the first 5 years with Government help..	50,400 acres	14,750 acres	35,650 acres

The following machinery would be required to do the work: ..... 6 Steam Shovels,
5 Bull-dozers
5 Ditching machines
3 Carry-alls.

As to the execution of the drainage work, the Committee makes the following suggestions:

1. Steam Shovels:

(a) Government: To supply the machine, pay the repairs to the machine, the operator and the extra labour.

(b) Farmer : To supply one helper and pay for the fuel for the machine.

2. Bull-dozers and Carry-alls:

(a) Government: To supply the machine, pay the repairs to the machine and the operator.

(b) Farmer : To supply one helper and pay for the fuel for the machine.

3. Drainage: on land where the machine could be used or when the area to be drained exceeds five acres per year:

(a) Government: To supply the machine, pay the operator and loan the money for a definite period to pay for the extra labour required. The cost of transporting tile to the farm should be borne by the Provincial Government.

(b) Farmer : To supply one helper, pay the cost of the tile and reimburse the borrowed money by annual instalments.

[illegible] where the machine cannot be used or where the area to be drained is below five acres;

4. Drainage: on land where the machine cannot be used or where the area to be drained is below five acres:

(a) Federal Government: ..... To pay the cost of the tile and loan the money to pay for the labour if necessary.

(b) Provincial Government: .. To pay for the cost of transporting the tile to the farm.

(c) Farmer: ..... To pay for the labour or re-imburse the borrowed money by annual instalments.

5. Surface Drainage:

Government: To supply the machine if necessary, pay for half the cost of the labour and loan the money to pay the other half.

Approximate cost of tile	$ 350,000.00
Approximate cost of labor and operation	$ 350,000.00
Approximate cost of surface drainage.....	$1,000,000.00
TOTAL:...	$1,700,000.00

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

Tile Drainage:

We suggest that the Federal Government pays the total cost of tile. This would greatly stimulate this drainage system. We calculate that more than three million feet of drains would be laid down per year, during the five years following the institution of this plan.

County	Feet of Drains	Annual Subvention
Arthabaska.....	1,400,000	$ 84,000.00
Megantic.....	1,250,000	75,000.00
Wolfe	580,000	34,800.00
TOTAL:	3,230,000	$193,800.00

There are many important waterways to dredge with a steam shovel whose cost would be about $300,000.00.

GRANBY DISTRICT

Tile Drainage:

About 4,000 acres of land could be under-drained by tiles.

This committee suggests that the Federal Government pays for labor and supplies the machinery needed for such work. The farmers would have to pay for their tiles. The Provincial Department would continue to pay for the transport of such tiles. An amount of $150,000. is recommended to be spent on such under-drainage for Brome and Shefford Counties.

Surface Drainage:

This committee recommends the dredging of the rivers, as listed below. The Federal would have to supply all the machinery, repairs, etc., machinists, the farmers paying for the fuel and greases.

Shefford County:

Brandy-Brook	$ 12,000.00
Runnels River	5,000.00
Cours d'eau Beauregard	8,000.00
Riv. Noire Valcourt	180,000.00
Riv. Noire St-Joachim	5,000.00
Riv. Noire West Shefford	5,500.00
Riv. Yamaska, Granby-Waterloo	10,000.00
Lac Waterloo, outlet	5,000.00
Lac Waterloo, source	8,000.00
Lawrenceville (building dikes to prevent flooding)	25,000.00

Brome County:

Riv. Missisquoi (Sutton and Abercorn branch)	$ 55,000.00
Yamaska	22,000.00
St. Etienne - Mansonville	12,000.00
Cours d'eau Ménard, West Shefford	5,000.00
Outlet Riv. Eastman	2,500.00
Outlet Adamsville	$ 12,000.00
	$549,000.00

LAND CLEARING

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

According to provincial statistics for 1934, there are in the four counties of district No. 8:

Number of farms	7,558 farms
Acres of occupied land	967,577 acres
Acres unimproved land (pasture, bush, marshes).....	604,150 acres
Acres of improved land	355,427 acres
Number of farms where improvement could be done.....	2,645 farms
Number of acres that could be improved.....	66,125 acres
Number of acres per farm that could be improved.....	25 acres
Cost of land clearing per acre (with proper machinery).....	$ 15.00
Cost of land clearing per farm.....	$ 375.00
Total cost of land clearing for the district	$ 991,875.00
Proportion of the cost paid by the farmer (20%).....	$ 198,375.00
Proportion of the cost loaned by the Department (80%).....	$ 793,500.00
Approximate revenue for such improvement per farm.....	$ 500.00
Approximate revenue for such improvement for district.....	$ 1,322,500.00

The loan offered by the Department could be reimbursed in a period of five years.

It is the opinion of this committee that this project would be the most urgent improvement to increase permanently the net revenue of our farms and would make our agriculture more prosperous.

Labor:

This project would also have the advantage of absorbing a good proportion of labor, because even if we use heavy machinery to do this work, we will still have to use labor for the picking of stones and stumps, which has to be done immediately after the passing of the

machinery if we want the farmers to benefit by this improvement by the next seeding season. Such work could easily absorb eight to ten men working eight to ten hours a day at each place where a machine is doing some clearing.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

Five year plan. There are about 104,000 acres to clear in district No. 6, or about 21,000 acres per year. The help provided by the Government should be $15.00 per acre, about $1,500,000.00.

GRANBY DISTRICT

On account of the numerous demands of farmers for the use of a bull-dozer or bull-grader, with a view to clearing as much land as possible, this Committee suggests that a four-year plan be adopted where land clearing could be undertaken on five hundred farms every year.

The farmer would have to pay $2.00 per working hour and should keep the machinery for at least two days or twenty hours. The Federal Government would supply all the machinery and the labour needed for picking stones, following the bull-dozer. A group of four men is recommended for every farm.

An annual amount of $500,000.00 should be spent in connection with this land clearing program.

LIME AND FERTILIZERS

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

This committee has studied the problem of the liming of soils and makes the following recommendations.

There are in the counties of Richmond, Sherbrooke, Compton and Stanstead around 296,425 acres under cultivation (grain hay and hoed crops, etc.) A large part of the soil of the Eastern Townships is acid and requires from 1½ to 2 tons of lime per acre. Because of the great distance from the supply of lime, only 10,000 tons (figures of 1942) were used in these four counties.

This is entirely insufficient and thus reduces the yields and increases the cost of operating the farms. Between 75,000 and 85,000 tons of ground limestone should be used each year in the four counties.

Our recommendation is that the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture see that the present quarries increase their production capacity, that adequate regulations be passed to keep the quality as high as possible, that subvention or grants be given so that the price of lime would not exceed $2.00 per ton in bags or $1.50 per ton loose, delivered at the farm.

Fertilizers:

In order to make use of as much labor as possible we recommend that the factories, at present engaged in the manufacture of nitrates, be converted after the war, to factories for the manufacture of fertilizers.

The counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Compton and Stanstead use only between 2,000 and 5,000 tons of fertilizers per year. There are in these four counties some 296,425 acres under cultivation (grain, hay, hoed crops, etc.) Considering that the use of 30,000 tons of fertilizer would not be too much for these four counties, we recommend that the price of fertilizer be such that the majority of farmers could use a much larger quantity. The price of fertilizers at the present time is too high for general use. The cost of transportation on potash coming from outside sources should be reduced in order to lower the cost of this fertilizer.

It is recommended in consequence that the price of chemical fertilizers be reduced to a parity basis with those for agricultural products. We recommend equally that a reasonable floor be established for the products of the farm, in order to encourage the farmers to live on their farms, to carry on their business in an

economical manner and in the end that the farmer may find a mean of living parallel to those who derive their living from investments.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

Lime:

The industries selling lime should be organized to provide the necessary quantity to the farmers.

If the agricultural lime would cost $1.50 a ton, loose, and $2.00 in bags, delivered to the farm, 80,000 tons of lime would be used per year. This would give work to the quarries, railroads, trucks, etc., and at the same time would improve the income of our farms.

Fertilizers:

We suggest that the price be based on the cost of the agricultural products.

GRANBY DISTRICT

Lime:

On account of the constant increasing demand for agricultural lime, this Committee recommends that the Federal authorities -- after thorough investigations -- see that quarries at present being operated, are thoroughly equipped and work at their full capacity.

The cost of the transportation of limestone should be absorbed by the Federal Government notwithstanding the distance of the farm from the quarry. Farmers would have to pay the maximum price of $1.50 per ton loose and $2.00 per ton in bags.

From 15,000 to 18,000 tons of lime could be used every year on farms of Brome and Shefford counties if the farmers were sure of getting it.

An amount of $50,000.00 should be devoted to this liming project.

Fertilizers:

A ceiling on the price of fertilizers should be

established in accordance with the selling prices of farm products.

This Committee recommends a greater proportion of K2O in fertilizer formulae as soon as the circumstances will permit.

AGRICULTURAL AND TRADE SCHOOL

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

1. The Eastern Townships are essentially an agricultural district.

2. One of the best ways to keep farmers' sons on farms is to teach them the science of farming.

3. The science of farming is taught in an Agricultural School.

4. Besides knowing how to grow crops and how to raise live stock, farmers have to be familiar with blacksmithing, carpentry, tanning, etc., and these subjects could be taught in a combined Agricultural and Trade School.

5. Considering:

(a) that there is no school of that nature to service the counties of Brome, Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, Megantic, Arthabaska and Frontenac;

(b) that it would be possible to locate from 100 to 125 students per year to attend such a School;

We strongly recommend the establishment in the Eastern Townships -- as soon as possible -- of an Agricultural and Trade School.

We suggest that this School be built of stone or of brick in order to give work to the quarries of Beebe, St. Sebastien and St. Gerard, or to the brick-yards of Ascot and East-Angus.

The cost of the construction of the School itself would be approximately $275,000.00, while sums of

$18,000.00 could be devoted to the purchasing of furniture and equipment and $7,000.00 for the Trade Section.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

We suggest the construction of an Agricultural School for at least 125 students in the Eastern Townships.

GRANBY DISTRICT

This Committee recommends the o ning of an Agricultural School for farmers' sons in the Eastern Townships.

A total amount of $275,000.00 should be credited to the construction of this school.

DOMESTIC ARTS SCHOOL

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

1.---It is suggested by the Committee that it would be opportune to establish in Sherbrooke a school of Domestic Arts with a capacity of about 120 pupils annually.

2.---The said school could be constructed of brick or preferably of stone. The brick could be obtained from the brickyard at Ascot Corner, 10 miles from Sherbrooke and the stone from the quarries at St. Gerard or Beebe Plain, about 40 miles from Sherbrooke.

3.---The approximate cost of constructing, furnishing and providing the necessary equipment for the operation of this school would be $100,000.00.

4.---About 50 men could be employed for six months in the preparation of the land, construction and equipping of the b ilding.

Advantages:

A large number of our young girls leave the country to make their living in the city and in general they are very poorly prepared to take charge of a home. By virtue of the knowledge acquired in a school of domestic arts they would take more interest in the work of the house. Moreover they would be prepared to make up a good part

of the clothes necessary for the farm family. They could by spinning and weaving create a small income which after all would be more than they have left for themselves when they work in the city.

After a term at the school the young women would be more capable of looking after a house and the general health would be improved. They would be able to prepare better balanced meals.

They would also be able to organize the work of the house on a better basis, make life more enjoyable and give more comfort in the home.

Function of the School:

It is suggested to have at this school a two-year course of six months each year: November to May. During the summer special courses could be organized for teachers, for pupils of the convents, or other young women who desire to specialize in some particular subject.

Instruction could be given in spinning, weaving, sewing, cooking, French, English, farm book-keeping, preparing the young women to budget the family income.

Some special courses could be given to a few members from each branch of the "Cercles des Fermières" and they, in turn, could transmit their knowledge to the other members of their group.

The school could employ regularly five or six teachers. During the summer they could travel around to the "Cercles des Fermières" to give practical demonstrations and talks.

Revenue:

It is suggested each pupil be charged about five dollars each month to defray expenses.

In laying out the building a hall should be included, of sufficient size so that it could be rented to various organizations for meetings.

Special courses could bring in additional revenue.

Territory:

This school of domestic arts in Sherbrooke could serve the counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe, Compton, Frontenac, Stanstead, Brome, Shefford, Arthabaska and Drummond. There are about 30,000 farm families in this district.

The counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Compton and Stanstead could probably alone assure the enrolment of the necessary students for the school.

This school of domestic arts is necessary to meet the numerous requests made particularly by "Les Cercles des Fermères" of the district. The necessary propaganda in securing pupils would be made easy by the help of the various women's organizations who are sympathetic to the project.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

Agricultural Division.	Miles of lines to construct.	Number of Farmers serviced.	Cost of main lines
Coaticook.....	200	600	$ 160,000.00
Compton.....	729	2,200	585,000.00
Magog	200	600	160,000.00
Richmond.....	400	1,200	320,000.00
Sherbrooke & Stanstead.....	291	770	232,800.00
TOTAL:	1,820	5,370	$1,455,800.00

This committee suggests that governmental authorities by all means see to the establishment of a complete system of rural electrification.

We consider that to wire and connect the individual farm buildings to the main power lines will represent an average cost to the farmer of approximately from $200.00 to $400.00. This rate can only be attained when his work and the purchase of the necessary material can be done cooperatively.

We realize that it would be out of the question to link the isolated farmer, on a road too far distant from the main lines. However, he cannot be neglected and should have electrical accommodation as well as one who is on the main highway. To serve these cases, we suggest that individual units be installed, and that the State be allowed to permit a loan on a five year basis, and with the interest rate not over 5%.

Rural electrification is necessary furthermore it will contribute to a very large extent to the employment of a great number of men in the post-war period by: 1.—The construction of the power lines; 2.—The installation of electricity in the farm buildings; 3.—The manufacturing and supplying of electrical material as well as electrical machinery that will be required by the rural population.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

Five year plan. Two thousand miles of power lines should be constructed at the Government expense to bring electricity to every farm of Arthabaska, Wolfe and Megantic counties.

The installation of electricity on the farm should be financed by the "Caisses Populaires"; wholesale purchase of the fixtures, etc., by the Cooperatives, and employment of electricians by these Societies.

There are more than 8,000 farms in the district and when theynwill be electrified at least 2,500 electrical appliances of all kinds should be bought yearly, this would give work to the manufacturers.

GRANBY DISTRICT

This Committee recommends that help should be given in organizing Cooperative Syndicates that would buy electricity from a Company and then distribute it among its members, whether shareholders or affiliated, with the

same advantages offered to the municipalities which want to municipalize electricity.

The services of soldiers should be utilized for the erection of transmission lines, planting posts, etc. The Federal Government should make a loan to such Cooperative Syndicates legally organized. This loan should cover seventy-five percent of the cost of installation, that is construction of the transmission line and the wiring of homes and farm buildings.

This loan would be re-imbursed over a twenty year period.

The Cooperative Syndicates would buy at wholesale prices all electric fixtures, lamps, utensils, etc., so as to sell them to their members at reduced prices.

FARM BUILDINGS

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

Number of Farms: 7,558.

Total evaluation of the improvements required for the district $15,000,000.

It is anticipated that about 15% to 20% of the farmers will take advantage of the loan for the first year. There might be an increase during the subsequent years, according to the propaganda that will be made. This would represent an outlay of about $3,000,000.00 to be put at the farmers' disposal for the first year; the money to be loaned under the basis of long and medium terms.

The utilization of the principal thus loaned will certainly promote the employment of labour, in the rural districts after the war. A repercussion in the same way will also be seen in the business connected with the building industries.

If to be able to borrow money the farmers are obliged to follow definite plans of construction, it is suggested

that the said plans could be modified according ~~to the~~ conditions already existing on each farm and following the recommendations of the agronome.

LIST OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS THAT ARE NEEDED ON THE FARMS OF THE DISTRICT.

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IMPROVEMENTS	NO. OF FARMS	& %	FARMER'S SHARE	GOVERNMENT LOAN	TOTAL
"A" Farms that would need a second house for the son coming back home or for the farmer's help.....	1,510	(20%)	Lumber & labor	$ 2,000.00	$ 3.022,000.
"B" Houses that would need some repairs.....	4,535	(60%)	Lumber.....	$ 300.00	1,360,000.
"C" Houses of Farmers that would need the necessary elements for modern comfort:					
1. Heating System.....	3,780	(50%)	20% of the cost	$ 200.00	756,000.
2. Running Water.....	4,535	(60%)	20% of the cost	$ 200.00	907,000.
3. Bath Room.....	6,802	(80%)	20% of the cost	$ 200.00	1,360,000.
					$ 3,023,000.
"D" Farms that will need new buildings:					
1. Barns and stables.....	1,134	(15%)	Lumber & labor	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,268,000.
2. Piggeries.....	1,511	(20%)	33% of the cost	$ 400.00	604,000.
3. Sheep Barns.....	755	(10%)	33% of the cost	$ 100.00	75,000.
4. Silos.....	5,290	(70%)	10% of the cost	$ 300.00	1,587,000.
5. Manure Sheds.....	1,511	(20%)	33% of the cost	$ 200.00	302,000.
6. Dairies.....	3,780	(50%)	33% of the cost	$ 300.00	1,134,000.
7. Poultry Houses	3,023	(40%)	33% of the cost	$ 300.00	1,209,000.
					$ 7,179,000.
"E" Miscellaneous Buildings:					
1. Community Halls.....	31	(40%)	.....	$ 5,000.00	$ 155,000.
2. Improvements to the ones already existing.....	46	(60%)	.....	$ 1,000.00	$ 46,000.
					$ 201,000.
"F" Farm Landscaping.....	6,800	(90%)	.....	$ 50.00	$ 340,000.
				GRAND TOTAL:	$15,[illegible],000.

SPECIAL NOTES CONCERNING CERTAIN ITEMS OF THE PRECEDING TABLE.

Item "A" A second house would be a great help on many farms, either for the son coming back home, who would be probably married or for the hired man, who in many cases should be married.

Item "C" An educational campaign should be made and a substantial help granted to the farmers so that they would take advantage of the offer for better living through the use of a bath room, running water, heating system, etc.

Item "D" Many farm buildings have not been built during the war but should be shortly after. Some others would need important improvements such as: lighting system, ventilation, etc. The building of silos is likely to be widely expanded considering the very interesting reports of experiments on grass silage which are being carried out at the present time.

Item "F" The community hall should be built by the Government and turned over to the community; where it will be used for parish, school, municipal agricultural and recreational meetings. This is in order to bring together, as often as possible, the young people as well as their elders, to enable them to know each other better and to teach them to cooperate more.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

A good hall is needed in every parish for agricultural meetings, etc., and the same must be built by the Government. In the case of new constructions or repairs of old farm buildings, a loan should be allowed by the Government to the farmers at 2% interest, on a ten year instalment plan.

GRANBY DISTRICT

There are about 1,000 barn-stables that should be built in Brome and Shefford Counties; about 2,000 silos for hay or corn silage. This project would be extended over a five year period.

This Committee recommends that the Federal Government makes loans to farmers desirous of installing bathrooms, sewage disposal and running water in homes and barns, etc.

Loans are also recommended for the building of homes for farmers' sons or hired men. About three hundred houses would be built under this plan in these two counties. These loans would be re-imbursed over a period of ten years.

Loans should also be made to municipalities so that a community hall be built in every village where entertainments given for the young folks of the vicinity would help to keep them on the farm.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FARMERS' SONS ON FARMS

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

This Committee feels that we should have an objective for establishing 500 farmers' sons per year, over a period of four or five years after the war. In order to do this, the committee recommends that the Provincial Department, in cooperation with the Federal Department, work out a plan whereby the farmers' sons could obtain a loan of at least $4,800.00 on land and buildings, and

$1,200.00 on stock and equipment. The amount to be loaned would be according to the condition of buildings, the amount of land and the number of stock. The amount to be loaned would be according to the condition of buildings, the amount of land and the number of stock. The amount of money borrowed will be self liquidating in 30 years. 3% interest per annum and 2% per annum on capital, making not more than a total of 5% per annum.

1. These farms could be obtained by purchasing abandoned farms which have sufficient improvements on them to make them self sustaining (the committee realizes that there are a certain number of abandoned farms in the four counties which could not be operated profitably).

2. A number of these young men might establish themselves on farms where the present owners are too old and would like to retire, or where a farmer has no family or the farmer's family do not want to take up farming.

3. A number of farms could be obtained by subdividing large farms. There are a good number of large farms in the district which are not worked to their capacity owing to the fact that farmers do not have the necessary labour or equipment.

4. There are a certain number of parishes in district No. 8 where colonization is being carried on. A certain number of farmers' sons might be established in these centres.

On the basis of 300 loans per year, with a maximum of $6,000.00 it would require loans to the extent of $1,800,000.00 or in five years $9,000,000.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

We suggest that the "Caisses Populaires" provide the necessary loans for the farmers' sons establishment and that the Government pay 50% of the interest charged by the "Caisses".

GRANBY DISTRICT

This Committee suggests that the Federal Government should lend the necessary money; the said loan covering the total value of the farm, including the value of farm implements and the stock. The buyer would bind himself to pay back the sum loaned over a period of thirty years, 5% interest per annum and 2% per annum on capital, making not more than a total of 5% per annum.

The maximum loan should be limited to $5,000.00 in all cases. This Committee presumes that it would be possible to organize about 100 new farms every year, under this project and this over a five year period.

This money will only be loaned and this Committee recommends that an inspection similar to the one of the Canadian Farm Loan Board be made in every case.

An amount of $500,000.00 should be devoted every year to this project.

COLONIZATION

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

1. Numbers of vacant lots available by Townships:

Hampden	53
Lingwick	29
Newport	39
Auckland	8
Clifton	4
Ditton	16
Emberton	4
Hereford	14
Sherbrooke & Richmond	52
	214

2. Settlement conditions recommended:

a) The following work should be completed by the department before a lot is granted to any colonist:

1. Ten acres should be completely cleared of wood, undergrowth, stumps and ploughed. Estimated cost $50.00 per acre.

2. Thirty acres should be cleared of wood and left in a condition that would permit ploughing and seeding between the stumps. Probable cost $20.00 per acre.

(b) The lumber and fuel wood so cut should remain the property of the colonist in order to provide him with material necessary for the construction of buildings and some immediate revenue for the purchase of live stock, seed and necessary farm equipment. Strict supervision to be assumed by the Department concerned.

(c) A colonist establishment should consist of not less than 2 horses, 5 cows, 20 hens, 2 hogs and essential farm implements — plough, harrow mower, double wagon and sleds, etc., to be paid for from the revenue from wood cut.

(d) A grant of at least $200.00 per lot to be expended on the construction of roads in the colony.

5. NOTE: We believe the present cost to public services, either direct or indirect, to establish a colonist is between $1,600.00 and $1,700.00. If, therefore, at approximately the same cost a conscientious colonist is placed on a lot, 10 acres of which are ready for immediate cropping and with 30 acres more available for cultivation after minor improvements and has his essential live stock and farm equipment he should be self-supporting in a relatively short time. This plan would absorb very considerable labor.

SUMMARY:

No. of lots to be settled..... 214
Present cost per colonist (Government). $1,700.00
Cost under proposed plan:
10 acres at $50.00; 30 acres at $20.00. $1,100.00

Established Estate:

10 Acres ploughed land
30 Acres cleared excepting stumps
2 Horses
5 Cows
20 Hens
2 Hogs
Essential farm implements
Income available from road construction $200.00

COOPERATION

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

Considering that the mutual help of the cooperative movement has a world wide recognition, that its salutary effects bear a sound influence on its members and that it tends to create harmony amongst the people, we suggest:

That a more intensive broadcasting of the real theory of the movement be carried on and how this theory works in practice, through qualified professors named for each and every one of the Agricultural Colleges, secondary schools of Agriculture and other consolidated schools in each agricultural district.

To guarantee the qualifications of these professors, their choice of nomination should be jointly approved by the Superior Council on Cooperation and the Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Québec.

Grain Warehouse -- Refrigeration Plants:

Considering that there exist an inadequate distribution of grain warehouses and refrigeration plants for farm products, we conclude that in order to obtain more efficient results with this matter that it should be undertaken as a national project to secure a more adequate distribution of such warehouse and refrigeration plants.

To accomplish such a goal a commission or committee should be chosen to study the needs, exact location, type of installation and supervision of construction.

The official body to see to this project would be the Cooperation Section of Rural Economy Department of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

We conclude that these warehouses and plants should be installed through the cooperative system and in order to attain such a goal, it would be imperative that a federal assistance be furnished and to this we suggest

a federal grant of 55 1-3% of the cost plus a non interest loan for the balance for a ten year period.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

Work to be done: construction of cooperative dairies and grain elevators.

County	Dairies	Grain Elevators
Arthabaska	8	6
Megantic	6	7
Wolfe	6	14

The cost of these constructions should amount to about $500,000.00.

GRANBY DISTRICT

This Committee recommends that help be given to facilitate the organization of Cooperative Societies in every parish, if possible. Short courses on cooperation and its principles should be given to farmers' sons so as to train farm leaders for later on. These leaders, farmers themselves, would make the necessary propaganda for cooperatives and cooperation among their neighbors. The help to these short courses should be Federal Provincial, but the control of these cooperatives should remain with the Provincial Government.

REFORESTATION AND CONSERVATION OF MAPLES

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

Five Year Plan

1. District Nursery:

Purchase cost of land.....	$ 1,000.00
Maintenance and administration: five men, seeding, planting, shipping, office.....	$ 25,000.00

2. Areas to be Reforested:

Mount Hereford and Barford: 2,000 acres.....	$ 20,000.00
Dixville and Villette: 20,000 acres	200,000.00
Other areas: 18,000 acres.....	180,000.00
Administration: two men per county to direct farmers and to classify areas suitable for reforestation...	16,000.00

5. Conservation of Maple Woodlots:

A law regulating the cutting of maples at present producing maple products or that would produce within a few years. Grants to encourage the conservation and development of maple wood lots...	$ 20,000.00
TOTAL...	$471,000.00

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

Thirteen thousand acres of land to be reforested by the Government. Where the land is suitable, it should be planted with maple trees.

We suggest:-

1. A more elaborate educational programme in the country.

2. Laws regulating the cutting of maple trees.

GRANBY DISTRICT

This committee recommends the establishment of a wood lot on every farm where it can be done. Soldiers could easily be employed for the planting of these young trees.

We presume that about 60,000 acres of land unfitted for agriculture could be returned to forest in Brome and Shefford counties.

Municipalities should also buy all the deserted lots unfit for cultivation and these lots should be reforested with the help of soldiers or war-industries employees. Each municipality should organize a nursery so as to supply farmers with young trees. About 500 men would be needed to complete this work over a five year plan.

This committee also recommends the passing of a law concerning the preservation of the sugar-bush. Nurseries of young sugar-maples should be established where farmers desirous of transplanting or rejuvenating old maple-trees could get all they desire.

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FARM IMPLEMENTS

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

The committee recommends that:-

1. Research work be amplified:

(a) To create new types of machinery.

(b) To improve models already in use.

In order to meet the new needs of the farms and that these machines be tested in the various districts by the Experimental Farms System or other agricultural institutions.

2. The price of farm implements be reduced on a parity basis with the price of farm products.

3. The expensive implements such as the Bull-dozer, the ditching machine, the drag-line, etc., be supplied

and looked after by the Provincial Government in each Agricultural district and in a sufficient number to perform all the work to be done. The Government should also supply and pay the operators of the machines and charge a nominal fee to the farmers. These machines should be under the supervision of the Officer in charge of that kind of work in each district.

4. Manufacturers be allowed to get all the necessary material and labor to proceed as soon as possible — even before the end of the war — with the fabrication in great quantity of repair parts and new implements of which farmers have an urgent need. Moreover, machines such as tractors, etc., which are used for war purposes and that could be employed advantageously on farms should be transferred to agriculture after the war.

5. Cooperation in the purchasing, the use of the machines, etc., be strongly encouraged.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

We suggest that the Federal Government undertake research to improve agricultural machinery and adapt them to the actual needs of the farmer.

That the agricultural machinery be bought directly for cash from the manufacturers by the "Coopérative Fédérée" and re-bought for cash through the local Cooperatives.

The financing of that purchase should be done by the "Caisses Populaires". The big machinery such as, bull-dozers, etc., should be bought by the Cooperatives, provided that the Government would pay 75% of the purchase price.

GRANBY DISTRICT

Selling price of farm implements should be set at two thirds of the present price on such machinery and this ceiling should be extended for at least the next

fifteen years. This is especially recommended in the case of threshing mills, hay-mowers, seeders, rakes, binders, silo-fillers, cultivators, etc.

Farm implements could be manufactured in large war plants after the war plants after the war and returned soldiers could be employed as workers in such plants. Farm implements should be bought for a cash price, in large quantities, by a central cooperative organization which would distribute such implements to local cooperatives affiliated to this central.

Research work should also be carried on so as to improve many of our farm implements and others should be invented to meet the needs of new crops such as clover for silage, etc.

RURAL ROADS

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT

The committee interviewed the engineers of the Highways Department for the counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Compton and Stanstead, and learned their programme.

We would recommend the immediate execution of the various projects outlined by the Engineers for apart from improving our highway system a great deal of labor available after the war could be absorbed.

We would further recommend that the Government pay 75% of the cost of rebuilding and gravelling secondary roads instead of 50% as at present, and the cost of bridges constructed on these roads. Many municipalities are financially unable to pay even 50% of the cost of road construction which is the cause of the very poor condition of the side roads leading to highways.

The cost of these projects would be approximately $5,000,000. but would be a valuable service to rural and urban citizens alike, and would provide employment

for all available labor in the district.

VICTORIAVILLE DISTRICT

We still have in Arthabaska, Wolfe and Megantic counties 1,000 miles of roads to improve, at a cost of about $3,500.00 per mile. In the interest of the farmers and of agriculture, this work must be done as soon as possible. We suggest that the Government pay 75% of the cost of the said improvements.

GRANBY DISTRICT

This committee recommends the construction or repair of some 150 miles of roads in Brome and Shefford counties.

Some two hundred men would be needed to work at this plan.

A total amount of $75,000.00 should be devoted to this item.

BRIDGES

Committee: L. N. Audet, chairman, A. C. Skinner, A. Crepeau, A. C. Ross, W. Gregoire, Jos. Labrecque.

The sub-committee formed to study the projects of additional bridges on the St-Francis and Magog Rivers recommends the construction, in the near future, of two bridges on the St-Francis and one, on the Magog River. The sub-committee feels that these bridges are necessary to the normal expansion and development of the City of Sherbrooke.

According to the estimates of qualified engineers, the construction of these three bridges would cost approximately $1,600,000.00 and would provide jobs to some one hundred men over a period of two years.

CIVIC CENTER

Committee: L. A. Gaudreau, chairman; E. Gingras, M. Gingues, L. N. Audet, W. Gregoire, Sen. C. B. Howard.

This sub-committee for building, after a careful

study of the necessity and possibilities of a civic center in Sherbrooke, has come to the conclusion that such a center including the Federal-Provincial-Municipal offices, is a necessity for Sherbrooke, if we take into consideration the city's geographical position and the numerous governmental services located in as many offices in the City.

The construction of this civic center would cost approximately $1,000,000.00 of which $400,000.00 for labor would result in some two hundred men being employed over a period of three years.

The members of the sub-committee feel confident that Ottawa, Quebec and the City of Sherbrooke will give due recognition to this project, at the proper time, and therefore leave it to these governments to make a decision accordingly.

FILTRATION & TWO MILES FALLS

Committee: G. Bryant, chairman; A. C. Ross, A. Crepeau, A. Trudeau, Jos. Royer, E. Gingras, S. Newton, E. Genest.

The Sub-Committee which was formed to study the projects of a Filtration Plant in Sherbrooke and the construction of the Two Miles Falls power development, is of the opinion that the most urgent and essential of all the undertakings which have been proposed, in Sherbrooke, to help the economic situation which may develop at the end of the war is the construction of a filtration plant for our City.

Complete plans and specifications for such a plant have been prepared in 1940. The engineer who designed those plans has previously informed the City Council that since 14 years certain improvements to increase the efficiency of filtration plants have been found and these should be incorporated into the plans now in

possession of the city. The time required to remodel those plans would be about one month. We may easily say that this project could be started at almost any time after its approval by the ratepayers and the Provincial Bureau of Health.

Due to the increase in the cost of materials and labor since 1930, we are of the opinion that a sum of $350,000.00 would be required for this work, that would supply employment for some one hundred men during one year.

Regarding the Two Mile Falls dam and power house, the plans, specifications and estimates have also been prepared and the work could be started at any time. This development would add from 8,000 to 10,000 H.P. to the present power output of the City of Sherbrooke. The cost of the undertaking as estimated in 1939 would amount to $935,000.00 but, owing to the rise in prices of materials and labor, if this work was carried on at the present time it would probably reach $1,250,000.00. This project would provide jobs for some 200 men over a period of two years.

These two projects can be started without delay since the plans are in readiness.

FLOODS

Committee: Louis Codere, chairman; A. C. Ross, S. Newton, A. Crepeau.

The problem of floods offers numerous aspects and must be studied mostly in the light of the information compiled by the Provincial Hydraulic and Hydrographic Departments. But since it was impossible to get this information, our study had to be made exclusively from the facts gathered here in Sherbrooke and the region.

Among these, it has been noticed, when the St-Francis rivers is flowing as low level, that at the confluents

of the Magog, Massawippi, Dorman, etc., sand and gravel carried by these tributaries pile up in the St-Francis. These sand and gravel banks range from 7 to 8 feet in width over a considerable length of the river sometimes forming small islands which block the river stream of water, reducing to a great extent its flowing capacity.

Conditions are even more serious in the Massawippi, Salmon and Coaticook rivers because the floods there have caused such erosions that the rivers have been filled up and had to dig other beds across the neighbouring farms. Any way we look at this problem of floods this fact remains that cannot be overlooked: the beds of the St-Francis river and its tributaries must be dug in many places so as to permit the water to flow normally if it is not to overflow any cause all the damage it has in the past.

This damage has been roughly estimated at $2,000,000. in Sherbrooke and a few neighbouring towns for the June 1948 flood only. Unless we are prepared to accept that this situation remains unchanged, something must necessarily be done about it.

The Committee feels that a special commission to deal with floods, having at its disposal a definite budget, should be appointed, as it is done in the United States.

In the Province of Quebec, it seems that only two regions are seriously affected by floods: Beauce and the Eastern Townships. Consequently there is no reason why a solution to this problem should not be found and we suggest that work be started as soon as possible.

HOUSING

Committee: Messrs. J. R. Royer, chairman; S. Newton, Jos. Labrecque, L. N. Audet, W. Grégoire, O. Poulin, J. P. Audet, A. Trudeau, E. Gingras, L. A. Gaudreau, C. B. Howard, L. Côdère.

After a careful study of the question of housing, the committee has found that the City of Sherbrooke would need 200, 4 to 5 rooms homes for the workers that would cost approximately $3,700.00 to $4,200.00 each which would represent a total of approximately $790,000.00.

The construction of these homes if it were rendered possible would furnish jobs to some fifty men a year during four years.

REAL ESTATE

Committee: Messrs. E. A. Bernard and D. J. Salls, joint-chairmen; P. M. Robins, F. O. LeBaron, C. L. Campbell, P. Lagueux, A. Tremblay, Leo Laliberté.

The Real-Estate Owners Post-War Committee, after studying and discussing the details of the National Housing Act as amended, feels that the Government's willingness to assist individuals in the building of their own homes should be commended, and that though realizing the urgent need at the present time, for additional housing in the City, the Government should be advised to proceed with caution especially in assisting in the erection of multiple dwelling buildings.

That all applications for individual homes should be very closely scrutinized, as to whether applicant has steady employment which will continue after the war, so that there will be a reasonable assurance that he will be able to make all payments on due dates until home is fully paid, in other words only serious minded applicants should be favorably considered.

The committee further recommends that particular attention should be given to the exterior architecture of all homes under this Government plan because, presently houses that are an eye sore to the whole street and tend only to decrease the value of all surrounding properties, are being constructed.

That the so-called flat top skirt roof should be discouraged, as they are most unsightly in all cases.

Furthermore, it was not considered advisable for either the City or the Provincial Government to enter the housing field either in conjunction or in competition with the Federal authorities.

LABOUR

COMMITTEE: Sylva Bergeron, chairman; Eugene Grondin, Herve Simoneau, Charles Cross, Layland Brown, (Fairbanks), Lorenzo Lefebvre, (Central Council of the National Syndicate), Georges H. Boisvert, (C.I.O.), Andre Pichette, (Sheer Silk), Charles Laliberte, Euclide Langlois, Guy Lemay, (Paton), Raymond Gauvin, Moise Richard, Maurice Joubert, Paul Bernier, (Rubin) Gerard Belisle, Emile Robinson, Jean Gauthier, (Canadian Silk), Robert Sevigny, Max Wilson, Maurice Pagé, (Kayser).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS: It is suggested that an office be opened in the City of Sherbrooke to avoid delays in the payment of benefits cheques from the Unemployment Insurance. This would be to the advantage of all the workers in the Eastern Townships.

IMMIGRATION: Since it will be a problem to find work for the Canadian workers, the repeal of the existing immigration laws would be illogical and the Committee unanimously agreed that representations to the proper authorities be made for their maintenance.

SELECTIVE SERVICE: The committee feels that as soon as the war necessities will permit, the National Selective Service should be abolished because its regulations are encroaching on the workers' freedom.

MARRIED WOMEN IN FACTORIES: The family being the basic principle of society, and women its most precious wealth,

factory work should be prohibited for married women, and those actually working urged to go back to their homes.

GIRLS AND NIGHT WORK: Taking into consideration the precariousness of the young girls health, it is believed that they should not be permitted to work on night shifts nor to do certain jobs requiring a physical effort more suited to a man. However, if there is an urgent need of their doing a man's job, they should be paid a man's salary.

40-HOUR WEEK: The committee agrees that the working week should be divided into 5 days of 8 hours each.

VACATION WEEKS: The necessity and ultimate usefulness of yearly vacations being universally admitted, the representatives of the local labor organizations sitting on this committee believe that the Provincial Government should legislate on this matter so that all workers may enjoy a two week vacation with pay annually.

HOUSING: So as to ease the workers housing problem, the committee would be in favour of Provincial-Municipal credits being created in favour of the workers and encouragement given to workers' Building cooperatives.

OLD AGE PENSIONS: The committee recommends that the old age pensions be paid at 65 years of age instead of 70.

HOLIDAYS: The committee recommends that a serious study be made of the possibility of uniformizing the observance of religious and national holidays.

DISMISSALS: When the war ends it is to be expected that many employers will have to reduce the number of their employees. In dismissing employees, the committee recommends that the employers take into consideration both competence and seniority.

MISCELLANEOUS: If it happened that there should be a large number of unemployed and that the Governments were obliged to interfere, the labour unions represented on

committee would ask the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce to use its influence to prevent a repetition of what happened in the last depression: the "Municipal Kitchen".

In the event of Municipal Public Works program to relieve unemployment, it is urged that jobs should primarily be given to Sherbrooke citizens.

In ending this report the committee wants to assure the Chamber of Commerce of the workers' gratefulness for the opportunity given them to make suggestions on what they thought should be done to better their situation in the Post War Period.

PARKING GROUNDS

Committee: J-P. Audet, chairman, Jos. Royer, E. Gingras, L. Godère.

The ever growing demand for parking grounds in Sherbrooke would partly be answered if the actual parking ground, situated between Meadow and Albert Streets, was upper-decked. Such parking ground would necessitate service stations and rest-rooms on the spot.

It would be equally useful to arrange a parking ground with rest-rooms at the back of Central School on King St. West.

Rest-rooms are also urgently needed near every playground.

The approximate cost of these different projects would be $75,000.00.

PARK DEVELOPMENT

Committee: A. C. Ross, chairman; Jos. Royer, A. Poulin, O. Chartier, E. Genest, C. Howard.

In 1939, the City of Sherbrooke undertook the development of Jacques-Cartier Park, along the shore of the Magog River, within the limits of the City.

From 1939 to 1942 inclusive, the amount of money spent on this work totals $104,485.17 or practically

$25,000. per year.

Out of this amount, a summer colony for the children of the City has been developed including a bathing beach, large play grounds, a restaurant and dining pavillion, tennis courts, ball grounds, etc. Stone masonry walls have been built alongside the river and the plans call for a promenade along these walls. Trees and flowers have been planted and roadways have been opened through the park.

During the summer months, from 3,000 to 5,000 children spend their time at that place. City authorities and school organizations provide the necessary supervision. It is of great benefit to the community and its development must be continued.

As most of the work is manual labor, it is considered an ideal undertaking to provide employment.

There is much work to be done yet in order to complete the plans already made and our committee suggests that another amount of $100,000.00 should be spent in this park, to be distributed over a period of 4 years, i.e., at the rate of $25,000. per year.

PUBLICITY

Committee: Wilfrid Stebenne, chairman; Walter Wood, Gilles Desroches, Don MacMahon, Rollie Badger, Sydney Belmont, Armand Nadeau.

INTRODUCTION

The publicity Committee for the study of post-war problems presents the following report on its studies concerning publicity.

The Committee has come to the conclusion that publicity to be effective must be well prepared and developed according to the general conditions and exigencies of the present, by publicity experts in any case.

The Committee has prepared a resolution that was unanimously adopted in which it recommends strongly the creation of a permanent publicity bureau headed by a qualified publicist.

So as to assure the good functioning of such a publicity bureau the Committee also recommends the creation of a fund or publicity budget by the City of Sherbrooke.

RESOLUTION

Whereas:

a) Tourist trade is an important industry for a town or city;

b) The City of Sherbrooke is exceptionally well located to receive a great number of American tourists because of its railroads, its nearness to the boundary lines and also its environment of lakes, mountains, forests and vacations sights;

c) Post-war will give considerable scope to industry because of the civilian needs and the numerous new discoveries made during the war;

d) Sherbrooke has everything to gain in getting permanent new industries that would give regular employment and furnish a steady market for our power;

it is therefore proposed by the publicity committe that the City of Sherbrooke vote annually a certain amount of money to finance the organization and maintenance of a publicity bureau headed by a qualified publicist whose duties would be:

1——To organize publicity campaigns both in Canada and United States in order to bring tourists to Sherbrooke;

2——To induce, by constant publicity, the establishment of new industries in Sherbrooke;

3----To maintain constant relations with the local manufacturers so as to bring new industries to Sherbrooke.

4----To prepare and launch campaigns of local interests: civic betterments, fire prevention, sale promotion of gas and electricity, etc.

5----To prepare and compile data and statistics to help in the success of these publicity campaigns.

RETAIL TRADE

Committee: Lewis I. Rosenbloom, chairman; A. D. Echenberg, S. N. Belmont, J. A. Savard.

1----We expect that the retail businesses of this district will be able to offer employment to a large number of returned men. This idea is based on the following facts:

a) Most of our stores are short of staff at present.

b) Many stores are planning expansion programs.

2----The tourist trade should bring considerable profitable revenue to our district. It is understood that many residents of the U. S. are anxious to travel to Canada again, and Sherbrooke is well situated to attract them.

3----We recommend the early removal of all possible government restrictions on business activity. We believe that our retail businesses can do much to help in the period of re-adjustment if they are not too heavily burdened with regulations and restrictions which were placed upon business through the exigencies of the war.

4----We need better parking facilities, particularly for Wellington Street. In the past the parking problem has been seriously detrimental to our business. The alleviation of this problem should be discussed with experts, but we recommend these possibilities:

a) An upper deck on our present municipal parking

ground between Meadow and Albert Streets.

b) A new street running parallel to Wellington, just west of the C.N.R. tracks, from King Street through the Parking Ground to meet Grand Forks Street near the Whiting Block.

5——We desire to warn against the possibility of commencing "Post War" construction projects prematurely. In much of the discussion on these projects it appears that the intention is to start work as soon as possible, and we consider this dangerous. Such projects such as the Filtration Plant which are urgently needed now should be started at the earliest opportune moment, but many of our plans can be kept until such time as work projects are required. We expect good business conditions for several years after the war, with good employment opportunities for labour, created by the necessity for replenishing shortages which now exist. It would be well to keep as much public work as possible to help in the difficult period which will follow this boom probably many years after the end of the war.

This report is made up of the personal ideas of the members of our Committee. Other merchants have been consulted, but no complete survey was made because it was felt that information obtained in the matter would not justify the cost or effort of the undertaking.

ROADS

Committee: M. Gingues, chairman; C. B. Howard, S. Newton, Jos. Royer, Jos. Labrecque.

The estimates included in the report were furnished by Mr. A. Lague in charge of Division 19 of the Provincial Road Department.

1. Taking into consideration the increasing importance of the civil aviation development and the

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proximity of the St-Francis airport, the Committee agrees that a first class hard-surface road should be constructed from Sherbrooke to this airport, by the shortest way.

The construction of this road with a right of way of 80 feet wide, a road bed 40 ft. wide and bituminous paving 22 ft. wide and approximate length of 6.5 miles, would cost approximately $310,000.00.

Approx. length to surface	6.5 miles
Expropriation about.....	$ 50,000.00
Preparation & Foundation....	195,000.00
Large Bridges.....	20,000.00
Bituminous paving.....	45,000.00
	$310,000.00

2. When the war ends and the tourist industry flourishes again, we should not neglect our locality's natural attractions for tourists and among these, we could hardly find a finer spot than Mount Orford. Therefore the Committee suggests that a road should be constructed from the Montreal-Sherbrooke highway to the Mount Orford Club and that the project, submitted a few years ago, of a road to the summit of the mountain should be continued.

This would give not only the tourists from outside Canada but also our own population the advantage to go and enjoy from the summit of Mount Orford the natural beauties of the whole Eastern Townships.

3. So as to lessen the congested traffic on Wellington street, it is proposed that a road be built from Belvedere street South, in front of the Sacred Heart Hospital, which would run back of Lennoxville to join with Route no. 5. It is not believed that the construction of this road would affect in any way the tourist trade, in the City. The cost of such a road would be approximately $140,000.00.

4. In order to eliminate the four level crossings on the road to Rock Forest, on which there is considerable

traffic, it is suggested that a new road be built from the Sherbrooke-Montreal highway to Rock Forest. The construction of this road with an approximate length of 5.5 miles, with a right of way of 66 ft., a road bed of 34 ft. and 22 ft. paving, including expropriation would cost around $167,750.00.

Expropriation about.....	$ 40,000.00
Preparation & foundation	$105,000.00
Bituminous paving (200 to the car)	$ 22,750.00
	$167,750.00

5. So as to lessen the traffic on King street West (Route No. 1 to Montreal), and to facilitate the exit from Sherbrooke for motorists going to Montreal, it is suggested that a road be constructed from Portland Avenue across the Charest farm to meet with the Sherbrooke-Montreal highway.

The construction of this road with a right of way of 80 ft., road bed 45 ft. and 22 ft. paving from the Montreal-Sherbrooke road (Charest farm) to Portland Avenue, length about 1.4 miles, would cost:

Expropriation about	$ 16,000.00
Preparation & foundation	$ 50,000.00
Bituminous paving	$12,5000.00
	$78,500.00

6. So as to ease traffic and lessen congestion on the main routes leading to Sherbrooke, it is suggested that the road running along the East bank of the St-Francis River should be reconstructed wider and hard-surfaced from Bromptonville to Lennoxville. In the construction of this road, the accumulated gravel in the St-Francis River might be put to use thus helping in the solution of the flood problems.

The cost of reconstruction of the road between Bromptonville and Lennoxville, length about 5.20 miles, right of way 66 ft., road bed 34 ft., width of paving 22 ft., would approximately be:

Expropriation.....	$ 26,000.00
Preparation & foundation	$155,200.00
Bituminous paving (200 to the car)...	$ 36,400.00
	$197,600.00

7. It is also suggested that a more practical and comprehensible system of road signs be established, so as to delay, as little as possible, the travellers going through our Province.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Members of the Committee:

Mgr. Ira Bourassa, chairman; Rev. Russell Brown, Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee, Father Simon Perreault, Father Leon Drapeau, Leo Thibault, Henri Girard, Alfred Cinq-Mars, Thomas Keeley.

Object:

Social Welfare in the Post-War. The problem was divided in four parts:

a) Health
b) Recreation
c) Education
d) Protection

a) HEALTH

The committee recommends

1) That the City, in cooperation with both Catholic and Protestant school commissions, organize, for a bi-annual medical examination (in September and in January) of all the Children going to school and that a medical record be kept for each child, these records to be kept by two nurses who would also visit the schools and watch over the health and hygiene of the children. If these nurses should discover ailments or symptoms of illness in the children, they would notify the parents so that the children may receive the proper care. If the parents can not afford the proper medical care, the children will receive free medical care through the Child's Welfare Association.

2) That, because of the shortage of country doctors in the Eastern Townships, especially in centers far from railroads, a means of subsidies or grants from the Provincial ministry of Health, that all the municipalities having no resident doctors be invited to send women to take the course and qualify for the diplomas; that the midwives who have graduated from the school be permitted to practice in any municipality where there is no doctor.

3) That the Chamber of Commerce asks the doctors of Sherbrooke to organize a medical service over the week ends (Saturday afternoons and Sundays) publishing in the newspapers, the names, addresses, telephone numbers of the doctors on duty by turn; that the same request be made to the druggists to open drug stores by turn on Sundays.

4a) That a maternity for unmarried mothers be established in Sherbrooke under the direction of the Rehabilitation Society, so as to aid the unmarried mothers who are poor and thus preserve their reputation and prevent discouragements that might lead them to abortive measures or to murder their illegitimate child.

That no private maternities be established without a special municipal or provincial license and that these should be submitted to medical inspection by competent authorities.

5) That employers in industry, hotel keepers and restauraut owners be invited by the Chamber of Commerce to insist that their employees of both sex be medically examined yearly so as to detect T. B. and V. D. thus protecting the healthy employees and the public against these contagious diseases.

6) That the police department launch a vigorous campaign against prostitution houses and that the City of Sherbrooke obtains the necessary amendments to its

charter in order to render the curtailment of these houses more efficient.

7) That the City of Sherbrooke take on the responsibility of destroying or closing the Slums.

8) That children, suffering from contagious diseases, be isolated from others in nurseries and orphanages.

B) RECREATION

The Committee recommends

1) That the playgrounds be fenced to protect the children against the dangers of the street when running for their balls or footballs.

2) That a male and female director of amusements be appointed for each public playground during the vacation period to organize the children's amusements and recreations.

3) That the shores and summer camps be further developed and substantial subsidies or grants be voted to the Societies in charge of these.

4) That swimming pools be built in the parks and public playgrounds for the children under 7 years of age.

5) That public interior swimming pools be built in each ward of the City for adults to use during the winter.

C) EDUCATION

The Committee recommends:

1) That trees, plants and flowers be sowed or planted in the Jacques Cartier and other parks of the City with small boards on which the scientific and popular name of each would be inscribed to teach the children to know and respect them.

2) That practical courses in conversation, both in English and French, be given free of charge at the Arts and Craft Schools so as to promote harmonious living and better understanding among the youths of French and English parentage.

3) That vocational training be put in practice from the 9th grade in all the schools of Sherbrooke.

4) That a municipal library be organized in two sections one French and one English. The selection of the books to be left to two committees formed of laymen and clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant.

5) That the Provincial Government be asked to pay entirely the cost of transportation or board of the cripple children going to special schools for cripples.

6) That the children of the creches be put through psychological tests before they are adopted and that the families be classified according to the talents and needs of the children.

7) That the mentally deficient and idiots be classified and separated from the other children in the creches and orphanages.

8) That special classrooms be organized for mentally deficient children in the schools under the jurisdiction of the School Commission.

9) That the Provincial Government vote subsidies or grants to the charitable Institutions so that they will be able to hire and pay reasonably competent teachers, thus enabling the children in orphanages to follow the same program of study as the children attending schools of the school Commissions.

D) PROTECTION

The committee recommends:

1) The establishment of a Juvenile Court in Sherbrooke to judge juvenile delinquency cases; that a judge of the Superior Court gives part of his time to judge those cases along with family quarrel cases.

2) That the child's welfare associations open a permanent office to receive complaints made against parents neglecting their children.

8) That the problems of cohabitation of aged husbands and wives in Old Folks Homes be studied and means found to procure rooms so that these couples can be together when in these institutions.

All these suggestions made at meetings of the Social Welfare Committee for Post-War were unanimously approved by the members of the said Committee.

WATERWORKS

Committee: Armand Crepeau, chairman; Guy Bryant, A. Trudeau, Jos. Labrecque, J. O. Chartier.

The Committee has based its work on a report actually under study at the engineering department of the city regarding the improvements that have become necessary to assure certain wards in the city of Sherbrooke of a sufficient volume of water with high enough pressure to guarantee an effective fire protection.

The city water works system, more than fifty years old to date, has been constructed to protect as best as possible the center of the city that is the commercial section, but in the last few years the expansion has taken place mostly on the outskirts and the more we get away from the center, the less the water volume and pressure.

The City has already started to correct this situation in the West Ward where it has installed high pressure pumps that will be fed by twelve inch pipes directly connected with the reservoir.

The east and north wards, the furthest from the reservoir, remain and it has become absolutely necessary to do something, but a project has been prepared for the East Ward that would consist in the construction of a reservoir with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons on the heights of Belmont St. The City has already signed an

option to buy the land needed for this purpose and has installed a high pressure pump at the corners of Woodward St. and 7th Avenue to pump the water in the projected reservoir.

The construction of this reservoir and the laying of the connecting pipes to the actual water works system would cost approximately $45,000.00.

To remedy the situation in the North Ward, an 18 inch pipe would have to be connected to the 24 inch main coming down Drummond St. at the corner of Franklin across Magog River to be connected with the King St. West pipe near Vimy intersection.

This project would cost approximately $80,000.00.

In the center of the City many four inch pipes have become too small and will have to be necessarily changed in the near future. These changes would cost approximately $75,000.00.

The execution of these three projects, representing a total expenditure of $200,000.00, would answer a great need and would absorb quite a number of workers.